United Nations S/AC.45/2005/22

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2005

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Letter dated 22 March 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

I have the honour to transmit the attached information from my Government to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), specifically relating to paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of that resolution (see annex).

I would like to take this opportunity to express my Government's full support for the efforts of the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the United Nations aimed at bringing about peace, security and reconciliation by full implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III agreements.

(*Signed*) Stanislas **Kamanzi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-28544 (E) 290305

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/23

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2005

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Note verbale dated 24 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Turkey to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) and, with reference to the latter's note verbale of 4 March 2005 concerning Côte d'Ivoire, has the honour to inform the Committee that, since the adoption of resolution 1572 (2004), Turkey has not supplied, sold, transferred or exported arms or related military materiel to Côte d'Ivoire. In keeping with the arms embargo regime, the relevant Turkish authorities have taken necessary measures to prohibit third countries or third-country nationals from using Turkish territory and flag carriers for the transfer of the aforementioned materiel to Côte d'Ivoire.

Furthermore, the Turkish authorities will impose comprehensive travel restrictions, a visa ban and an asset freeze on individuals that the Committee designates and includes in a list, pursuant to the relevant paragraphs of resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1584 (2005).

05-28614 (E) 300305

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/24

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2005

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Note verbale dated 24 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) and, referring to the latter's note, has the honour to inform the Committee that Security Council resolution 1572 (2004) has been brought to the attention of the relevant and competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus for its full implementation by decision No. 61.223 of 1 December 2004 of the Council of the Ministers.

Furthermore, in order to implement the above-mentioned resolution, the Council of the European Union adopted on 13 December 2004 common position 2004/852/CFSP, concerning restrictive measures against Côte d'Ivoire. Subsequently, the Council adopted on 31 January 2005 Council regulation (EC) No. 174/2005, implementing the above-mentioned common position.

05-28606 (E) 300305

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/25

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2005
English
Original: Arabic

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Letter dated 28 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you of the measures taken by the competent authorities of the United Arab Emirates in response to the requirements under resolution 1572 (2004) concerning the situation in Côte d'Ivoire:

1. Restriction of the sale or transfer of firearms or explosives and monitoring of the ban on such sale and transfer, in conjunction with the Federal Customs Authority via customs offices and posts, in accordance with the measures referred to in Security Council resolution 1572 (2004);

2. The blacklisting of such persons as are specified by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire in order to prevent their entry into or transit through the territory of the United Arab Emirates;

3. Implementation of the State's commitments and undertakings under the Kimberley agreement concerning the ban on trade in diamonds with any party to the dispute in States experiencing internal conflict;

4. The circulation of instructions to all customs posts and offices to include any shipment connected with the supply, sale or transfer of arms or any related materiel, in particular military aircraft and equipment, on the list of prohibited items, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution.

(*Signed*) Abdulaziz Nasser R. **Al-Shamsi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-28538 (E) 290305 290305

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/26

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 March 2005

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Note verbale dated 29 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and has the honour to report on the steps that have been taken to implement the measures contained in paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of that resolution (see annex).

05-28771 (E) 010405

Annex to the note verbale dated 29 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of Greece on the implementation of measures decided by the Security Council in resolution 1572 (2004)

Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), adopted on 15 November 2004, provides for the prohibition of the provision of military equipment, etc., as well as related services (para. 7) to Côte d'Ivoire and the freezing of assets, as well as a visa ban on persons to be designated by the competent Committee of the Security Council (no persons have been yet designated by the Committee).

As a rule the European Union adopts common positions and council regulations to implement Security Council resolutions providing for the imposition of restrictive measures. These common positions and council regulations are binding on member States of the European Union. To date, with respect to Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), the European Union has adopted Common Position No. 852 of 13 December 2004 and Council Regulation No. 174 of 31 January 2005, while the adoption of another council regulation (regarding the freezing of assets and related measures) is in progress.

In addition to these European Union measures, which, as we have stated, are binding on European Union member States, the Ministry of National Economy and Finance of Greece has adopted Ministerial Decision 175293/E3/25293/ 16-2-05, providing for the imposition of the embargo on arms (and related services) on Côte d'Ivoire. Further, the Merchant Marine authorities of Greece have notified commercial operators in order to prevent their involvement in the transportation of prohibited materials and equipment.

United Nations S/AC.45/2005/27

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 April 2005

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Note verbale dated 28 March from the Permanent Mission of Estonia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Estonia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) and has the honour to forward to the Committee the report regarding the implementation of resolution 1572 (2004).

05-30921 (E) 150405

Annex to the note verbale dated 28 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Estonia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of Estonia to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004)

In implementing United Nations Security Council resolutions, Estonia is bound by the requirements of its European Union membership. Therefore, United Nations Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions are implemented through relevant European Union instruments, mostly through European Union common positions and Council regulations.[1]

With regard to the paragraph of resolution 1572 (2004), by which the Council decided that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the supply of arms or any related materiel to Côte d'Ivoire, the Strategic Goods Act stipulates that the export and transit of military goods to countries subject to United Nations sanctions is prohibited. All licence applications to export and transit goods to Côte d'Ivoire included in the list of military goods and for the provision of services (including arms and equipment) are denied by the Strategic Goods Commission, except in the cases listed under paragraph 8. The Commission includes representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Economic Affairs and Communications, the Security Police Board, the Police Board, the Tax and Customs Board and representatives of other administrative agencies and other specialists according to the necessity.

Detecting and investigating violations of arms embargo and the embargo on equipment likely to be used for internal repression is the responsibility of the Customs Board; detecting and investigating technical training and assistance falls under the responsibility of the Security Police Board, both of which are set to carry out such activities within the framework of their competencies.

The sanctions for violations of restrictive measures are foreseen in the Penal Code of Estonia, which stipulates that violation of an internal measure necessary for the application of an international sanction is punishable by a pecuniary punishment or up to 5 years' imprisonment. The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a pecuniary punishment. The court shall confiscate the object, which was the direct object of commission of an offence provided for in this section.

Since 15 November 2004, no licence application to export the goods in question to Côte d'Ivoire was submitted to the Commission, nor have there been reports from the Customs Board of any violations concerning exports to Côte d'Ivoire.

In order to implement the travel ban, as soon as the Committee established by paragraph 14 of the resolution has drawn up a list of designated persons, the targeted persons will be included in the State Register on Prohibitions on Entry administered by the Minister of the Interior in accordance with the terms of the Obligation to Leave and Prohibition on Entry Act. The persons with regard to whom a prohibition on entry applies are not granted permission to enter Estonia at a border

[1] In this context, European Union Council Common Position 2004/852/CFSP of 13 December 2004 and Council Regulation (EC) No. 174/2005 of 31 January 2005.

checkpoint, are not granted a basis for stay and his or her basis for stay shall not be extended within the period of validity of the prohibition on entry, and the person is also not permitted to stay in Estonia regardless of whether he or she has a basis for stay. Upon application of a prohibition on entry with regard to a person who holds a residence permit, a visa or other permission to stay in Estonia granted by administrative legislation, the corresponding basis for stay shall be revoked.

Monitoring the implementation of financial restrictive measures (foreseen in paragraph 11 of the resolution) is carried out by the Financial Supervision Authority, an agency with autonomous competence and a separate budget, which operates at the Bank of Estonia. The Supervision Authority conducts financial supervision in the name of the State and is independent in the conduct of financial supervision. The Financial Supervision Authority will ensure that, as soon as the Committee established by paragraph 14 of the resolution has drawn up the list of designated persons, all funds, other financial assets and economic resources belonging to the designated persons discovered by the Estonian financial institutions will be frozen.

The penalties for violations of restrictive measures are foreseen in the Penal Code of Estonia, which stipulates that violation of an internal measure necessary for the application of an international sanction is punishable by a pecuniary punishment or up to 5 years' imprisonment. The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a pecuniary punishment. The court shall confiscate the object, which was the direct object of commission of an offence provided for in this section.